

REHABILITATION AFTER ILLNESS AND ACCIDENT. By Thomas M. Ling, M.D., M.R.C.P., and C. J. S. O'Malley, C.B.E., M.B. (Pp. vii + 119. 12s. 6d.) London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1958.

THIS is a most interesting up-to-date little book on the subject of rehabilitation after illness and accident, and there are chapters dealing with the emotional factors in rehabilitation—return to work, rehabilitation in the various specialities, chest conditions, neuro-surgery, orthopædics, and general medicine and surgery. In other words, all aspects of the speciality are very adequately covered in this edition.

The field of rehabilitation has suffered a serious loss through the sudden demise of C. J. S. O'Malley, who was a great supporter of its value in the speciality and physical medicine. G. G.

SUSPENSION THERAPY IN REHABILITATION. By Margaret Hollis, M.C.S.P., and Margaret H. S. Roper, M.C.S.P. (Pp. xii + 220. 25s.) London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1958.

THIS book is very well produced, in good type, with excellent illustrations. It describes very carefully all the methods used in suspension therapy in rehabilitation. The section dealing with mechanics has been brought up to date. It is accurately described and very simple to follow.

It is a very fine tribute to the work of the late Mrs. Olive Guthrie Smith, and is a most essential book for the library in a school of physiotherapy and a department of physical medicine. G. G.

CLAYTON'S ELECTROTHERAPY AND ACTINOTHERAPY. By Pauline M. Scott, M.C.S.P., T.E.T., T.M.M.G. Third Edition. (Pp. x + 427; figs. 207. 27s. 6d.) London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1958.

THIS book is probably the best textbook on the subject for the use of student physiotherapists and, in my opinion, for those interested in physical medicine. The book is very clearly written and in good chronological order. It is well paragraphed with appropriate headings which greatly facilitate its study.

In the chapter on short-wave diathermy, the push-pull circuit appears to have been omitted and, in view of the frequency of its use in the modern type of machine, I feel that its inclusion would be even more helpful to the student. There is a very useful chapter on frequency control and harmonic suppression. In this edition a large number of treatments have been omitted as a complete section, but throughout the reading of the book technique and indications for the use of various types of apparatus are elaborated very freely.

A most important book for both student and doctor interested in physiotherapy. G. G.

THE INTERFERENCE MICROSCOPE IN BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH. By Arthur J. Hale, M.B., Ch.B., Ph.D. (Pp. xi + 114; figs. 95. 20s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1958.

THE interference microscope is a valuable research tool in that it enables measurements to be made of the amount of intra-cytoplasmic components. These objects are far beyond measurement by conventional methods; and objects considerably smaller than those whose mass can be determined by the X-ray absorption method can be studied by it even in the living cell.

The purpose of the book is to outline the background of the technique. It is doubtless important that those using the method should appreciate the physics involved, but many workers in biology would appreciate more details of the possible field of application before deciding to embark on a study of the physics involved.